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and the neighboring olfactory pathways; that of hearing—which was specially deficient on the left side—with the greater bulk of the tumor on that side; and those of touch were not specially referred, but would most naturally fall in with the pressure on the anterior portion of the gyrus fornicatus. A histological examination of the compressed structures gave negative results.

Contributions to the Pathology of infantile cerebral palsies. B. SACHS, M. D.
N. Y. Medical Journal. May 2, 1891.

One purpose of this article is to point out, by careful comparison of the clinical symptoms with the pathological findings, those cases in which the surgeon may properly interfere. Another purpose is to emphasize the view that a much larger number of these palsies than has been hitherto admitted, are of cerebral origin. In the pursuit of this latter end the author is but insisting upon views which he has previously advanced.

A brief table gives the conclusions which he has reached in the cases, the morbid lesion, form of palsy, distinguishing symptoms and conditions being brought together in three groups, arranged according to time of onset as "prenatal," "birth" and "acquired palsies." Further, an account of two cases is given in detail and illustrated by three plates.

The first case is that of a boy of eight years who was well until six years and a half of age, when he was seized with convulsions and developed right hemiplegia—the face included. He was hydrocephalic and the head was found to be still enlarging. He had had repeated epileptic seizures involving the right hand only. His disposition was happy and his mental development good, though somewhat retarded. Later, he suddenly fell, without loss of consciousness. The hemiplegia was then found complete, the sphincters not being involved. Fever developed. Vision was disturbed, the disturbance ending in blindness. Speech became difficult and stupor was followed by coma. The motor nerves of both eyes became involved later. Death at end of eight weeks. The autopsy showed the brain much enlarged and quite smooth caudad. A cyst was found in the left ventricle and in this a large tumor (gliosarcoma), filling a large portion of the distended ventricle. Another large tumor was found near the top of the right temporo-sphenoidal lobe. Both tumors pressed on the brain axis and the eye symptoms are thus explained. The motor tracts in the cord were degenerated. The cyst, occupying a large portion of the motor area and due probably to a subpial hemorrhage, is offered as the explanation of the initial hemiplegia and the tumors, as that of the subsequent and fatal attack. The hydrocephalus is not considered as important in determining the course of events.

The second case was that of a chronic meningo-encephalitis in a boy of one year, due probably to a wide spread effusion of blood between the pia and the cortex at the time of birth.

Vergleichend-anatomische Untersuchungen über den Fornix und die zu ihm in Beziehung gebrachten Gebilde im Gehirn des Menschen und der Säugethiere. Von JACOB HONEGGER. Mit 10 Lichtdruck-Tafeln. Inaug. Diss. Zürich. Genf, 1890.

This pamphlet, which to say the least is a remarkable production, appears to have been printed at the same time in the *Recueil Zoologique* Susse t. V, and thus the author was assisted in publishing his 234 pages of text and ten plates, on some of the more neglected parts of the brain. He opens with 76 pages of historical introduction, which is intended to fill the gap existing between the account of Burdach and the present day. This account is very full. His material for study comprised a long series of sections from man, calf, sheep, dog, pig, cat, rabbit, mouse, and from several birds, reptiles, amphibia and bony and cartilaginous fishes, many of these animals being represented by several series in different planes and stained with gold, carmine, or Weigert's.

haematoxylin. So much for his base of supplies. By comparison of this rich material the author proceeds to examine critically the structure of the cornu ammonis and the fascia dentata, striae Lancisii, psalterium fornix longus and fimbria, septum pellucidum and pedunculus septi pellucidi, columnae fornicis, tuber cinereum and corpus mamillare, decussatio subthalamica posterior and pedunculus corporis mamillaris, the bundle of Vicq d'Azyr and of v. Gudden, the fasciculus longitudinalis posterior, taenia thalami optici, ganglion habenulae, pedunculi conarii, Meynert's bundle (fasciculus retroflexus), taenia semicircularis and nucleus amygdalae.

The structures are treated from the purely anatomical side so that, even if we felt capable of reviewing the results, which we confess we do not, it would hardly be possible to do so in this place.

It is a valuable paper from the detail with which many of these neglected structures are discussed and the broad comparative basis which the author has for his conclusions. It is hard reading, and to this the subject matter and the style are both contributors. The phototype plates are artificially admirable, but would be aided by outline diagrams in each case, and as it is a paper for reference rather than continuous reading, an index would be a great assistance.

The epithelium of the brain cavities. By P. A. FISH. Proc. Am. Soc. of Microscopists. 1890. 1 plate.

The author studied the living epithelium or endyma in the brain cavities of the cat, using animals that were adults, six weeks old or newborn, and found ciliated cells in all cases. At the points of intrusion of the plexuses into the cavities, as in the paracœle (lateral ventricle), the covering cells were of the pavement form and without cilia. The discrepant statements concerning the existence of cilia of the brain cavities of adult man probably depend, as suggested, on the difficulty of obtaining really fresh material. The paper is accompanied by a useful bibliography.

Ueber Störungen der kompensatorischen und spontanen Bewegungen nach Verletzung des Grosshirns. A. V. KORÁNYI and J. LOEB. Archiv f. d. ges. Phys. Bd. XLVIII. 1891.

The research in question forms a further contribution to the analysis of the motor disturbances following lesion of the cerebral hemispheres in rabbits and dogs.

The first question taken up relates to the nystagmatic movements of the eyes in a rabbit fixed in the primary position upon a holder which can be revolved about a vertical axis. The direction of the nystagmus is referred to the animal, and the slower part of the oscillation is the one always designated. Upon rotating a normal rabbit, under the conditions just indicated, the nystagmus during rotation is in the opposite sense to the rotation, but when the rotation is stopped, it occurs for a short period in the same sense. In normal rabbits the direction of rotation, whether to the left or right, has no influence on the number of oscillations which are approximately the same in both cases, both during and after rotation. The authors rotated their animals ten times, then stopped the rotation and counted the number of subsequent oscillations. These were approximately the same for rotation to right or to the left in normal rabbits. When, however, the experiment was tried with rabbits from which the occipital portion of one cerebral hemisphere (always the left hemisphere in their experiments), had been removed, it was found that the direction of the rotation made a marked difference in the number of subsequent oscillations. A rabbit from which the occipital portion of the left hemisphere had been removed gave, after rotation to the right, a much larger number of subsequent oscillations than it did after rotation to the left. So too, these rabbits compensated by move-